The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

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RICHMOND:——Printed (on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS) by SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Junior.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] FRIDAY, APRIL 2d, 1802. [12½ CENTS SINGLE

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield County on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the Courthouse, and will cover mares by the season at thirty-five dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires.—Mares may be fed with grain at twenty five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best Racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New. Brunswick, Hixes Ford, Norfolk, Warrington & Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

Thos: Goode.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

FOR SALE OR HIRE,

A negro man & woman.

Apply to *George W. Smith.*

Richmond, February 11, 1802.

TO RENT,

A STORE,

With other conveniences for a small family, in a good stand for business, on the main street, near the Bridge, Richmond.——Enquire of

James Lownes.

February 25th, 1802.

Public Sale,

(By order of Mr. Robert Pollox.)

On the premises, in Manchester, on the 15th of April next, that

Brick Tenement,

With its appurtenances, at present in the occupancy of Messrs. Robert Pollox & Co. Terms of sale, twelve Months credit, bond with approved security ——Mr. Thomas Tredway will on application shew the premises.

Prosser & Moncure, *P. M.S*

4th March, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

for BONDS or PROPERTY in this CITY or COUNTY,

A VALUABLE

Tract of Land,

Containing 750 acres, lying in Nelson county, Kentucky, six miles from Baird's town, on the waters of Cole's and Wilson's Creek. ——Any debts that I am bound for as security, will be received in payment, with a liberal deduction from the price of the said land.—The said land is of good quality, with a general warranty.

Charles Purcell.

Richmond, Feb. 22d, 1802. 24w3m

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

For the benefit of the Distributees of the Estate of the late Mr. John Tabb,

Will be Sold,

SEVERAL VALUABLE

Houses and Lots,

In the Town of Manchester.

Any persons disposed to purchase are requested to apply to Mr. *Benjamin Hatche* and Mr. *Henry L. Bacon* of that town, who are fully authorised to sell the whole or any part of the property upon such terms as they shall conceive most for the interest of the distributees.

William B. Giles.

Amelia, July 11th, 1801.

☞ The printer of this paper is in want of from one to three copies of *THE DEBATES OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION,*——for which he will give a high price in cash, if immediate application be made.

10 Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, some time in November last, a likely negro woman named

BETTY.

She is about seventeen years of age, very black, and somewhat pitted with the small-pox,—The above woman was purchased of Mr. Thomas Johnson, Shedtown, who purchased her of the estate of William Robertson, dec. Henrico county. I am induced to believe she is harbored in or about Shedtown, at which place she has a mother. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said woman to me, a the Coal-pits, Chesterfield, or five dollars if secured in any jail so that I get her again.

Samuel Woody.

Coal pits, Feb. 1 1802.

10 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 8th inst. a negro woman, by the name of

MILLY,

Formerly the property of William Holiday, of this city, deceased She is about 27 years of age, of a brownish complexion, low in stature, and very fleshy—She affects a clumsy manner of walking, wants some teeth in front, and on close examination a large lump will be found on the back of one of her hands, though I forget which. I am induced to believe she is lurking about Richmond, at which place her husband, mother & child live. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said woman to me, or secure her in jail so that I get her again.

Carson Holliday.

Richmond March 15th, 1802.

The subscriber has for sale,

SEVERAL TRACTS of LAND,

containing 12,500 acres, lying on Great Kanawha River, below the Falls and in a very thick settled Neighbourhood. The uncommon fertility of the soil, the easy conveyance of produce down the Ohio, and the continual influx of Emigrants render this property very valuable. Indisputable titles will be given, and to encourage adventurers, merchandise will be taken in payment at the usual advance. Any communications on the subject directed to me at New-Kent Court House, will be duly attended to.

A. GAY.

March 9th, 1802.

20 Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Albemarle county, the 6th of February last, a bright mulatto woman, by the name of

TAMER,

Has very bushy hair, low and stout made, inclinable to smile when spoken to, a scar on one arm, cut with a knife, has the appearance of being pregnant, and is 23 years of age—I am apprehensive she has been conveyed either to Richmond or some town on James River, and will attempt to pass as a free woman. The above reward shall be paid on my receiving her, or Ten Dollars if she is lodged in Jail so that I may get her.

Craven Peyton.

Stump-Island, 13th March, 1802. (tf)

New Millenery.

M. PHEPOE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Richmond and its vicinity, that she has received by the last arrivals from London and New-York, an elegant Assortment of MILLENERY, of the newest and most approved fashions, consisting of Circassian Turbans, Jockey Caps, Helmet Do. Dutchess of York's Whim, Sultoons, Cestus's Feathers, Flowers, Wreaths, &c. &c. which are now open for their inspection, at the house occupied as a store, by Mr. Henry M'Clatchy, upper end of the main street, near Shocker Hill.

Richmond, March 15, 1802. tf,

[By Authority.]

AN ACT

Fixing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the military peace establishment of the United States, from and after the first of June next, shall be composed of one regiment of artillerists and two regiments of infantry, with such officers, military agents, and engineers, as are herein after mentioned.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the regiment of artillerists shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, one adjutant, and twenty companies, each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, two cadets, four serjeants, four corporals, four musicians, eight artificers, and fifty six privates; to be formed into five battalions: provided always, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to retain, with their present grade, as many of the first lieutenants, now in service, as shall amount to the whole number of lieutenants required; but that in proportion as vacancies happen therein, new appointments be made to the grade of second lieutenants until their number amount to twenty: and each regiment of infantry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant, one serjeant-major, two teachers of music, and ten companies; each company to consist of one captain, one first & one second lieutenant, one ensign, four serjeants, four corporals, four musicians, and sixty four privates.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one brigadier general, with one aid-de camp, who shall be taken from the captains or subalterns of the line; one adjutant and inspector, of the army, to be taken from the line of field officers; one pay master of the army, seven pay masters and two assistants, to be attached to such districts as the President of the United States shall direct, to be taken from the line of commissioned officers, who, in addition to their other duties, shall have charge of the clothing of the troops; three military agents, and such number of assistant military agents as the President of the United States shall deem expedient, not exceeding one to each military post; which assistants shall be taken from the line; two surgeons; twenty five surgeon's mates, to be attached to garrisons or posts, and not to corps.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, be as follows, to wit: to the brigadier general, two hundred and twenty five dollars, which shall be his full and entire compensation, without a right to demand or receive any rations, forage, travelling expenses, or other perquisite or emolument, whatsoever, except such stationary as may be requisite for the use of his department; to the adjutant and inspector of the army, thirty eight dollars in addition to his pay in the line, and such stationary as shall be requisite for his department; to the paymaster of the army, one hundred and twenty dollars, without any other emolument, except such stationary as may be requisite in his department, and the use of the public office now occupied by him; to the aid-de-camp, in addition to his pay in the line, thirty dollars; to each paymaster attached to districts, thirty dollars, and each assistant to such paymaster, ten dollars, in addition to his pay in the line; to each military agent, seventy six dollars, and no other emolument; to each assistant military agent, eight dollars, in addition to his pay in the line, except the assistant military agents at Pittsburg and Niagara, who shall receive sixteen dollars, each, in addition to their pay in the line; to each colonel, seventy five dollars; to each lieutenant colonel, sixty dollars; to each major, fifty dollars; to each surgeon, forty five dollars; to each surgeon's mate, thirty dollars; to each adjutant, ten dollars, in addition to his pay in the line; to each captain, forty dollars; to each first lieutenant, thirty dollars; to each second lieutenant, twenty five dollars; to each ensign, twenty dollars; to each cadet, ten dollars; to each serjeant-major, nine dollars; to each serjeant, eight dollars; to each corporal, seven dollars; to each teacher of music, eight dollars; to each musician, six dollars; to each artificer, ten dollars; and to each private, five dollars.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioned officers aforesaid shall be entitled to receive, for their daily subsistance, the following number of rations of provisions: a colonel, six rations; a lieutenant-colonel, five rations; a major, four rations; a captain, three rations; a lieutenant, two rations; an ensign, two rations; a surgeon, three rations; a surgeon's mate, two rations; a cadet, two rations; or money in lieu thereof at the option of the said officers and cadets at the posts respectively where the rations shall become due; and if at such posts supplies are not furnished by contract, then such allowance as shall be deemed equitable, having reference to former contracts and the position of the place in question; and each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, one ration; to the commanding officer of each separate post, such additional number of rations as the President of the United States shall, from time to time, direct, having respect to the special circumstances of each post; to the women who may be allowed to any particular corps, not exceeding the proportion of four to a company, one ration each; to such matrons and nurses as may be necessarily employed in the hospital, one ration each; and to every commissioned officer who shall keep one servant, not a soldier of the line, one additional ration.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That each ration shall consist of one pound and a quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whisky or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and an half of candles, to every hundred rations.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the following officers shall, whenever forage is not furnished by the public, receive at the rate of the following sums per month, in lieu thereof; each colonel, twelve dollars; each lieutenant colonel, eleven dollars: each major, ten dollars; each adjutant, six dollars; each surgeon, ten dollars; and each surgeon's mate, six dollars.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the artillery and infantry, shall receive annually, the following articles of uniform clothing, to wit: one hat, one coat, one vest, two pair of woolen & two pair of linen overalls, one coarse linen frock and trowsers for fatigue clothing, four pair of shoes, four shirts, two pair of socks, two pair of short stockings, one blanket, one stock and clasp, and one pair of half gaithers: and the secretary of war is hereby authorised to cause to be furnished to the paymasters of the respective districts, such surplus of clothing as he may deem expedient, which clothing shall under his direction, be furnished to the soldiers, when necessary, at the contract prices, and accounted for by them out of their arrears of monthly pay.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States cause to be arranged, the officers, non commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the several corps of troops now in the service of the United States, in such manner as to form and complete, out of the same the corps aforesaid; and cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates to be discharged from the service of the United States from and after the first day of April next, or as soon thereafter as circumstances may permit.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the said corps, shall be governed by the rules and articles of war, which have been established by the United States in Congress assembled, or by such rules and articles as may be hereafter by law, established: provided nevertheless, that the sentence of general courts martial, extending to the loss of life, the dismission of a commissioned officer, or which shall respect the general officer, shall, with the whole of the proceedings of such cases, respectively, be laid before the President of the United States, who is hereby authorised to direct the same to be carried into execution, or otherwise as he shall judge proper.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioned officers, who shall be employed in the recruiting service, to keep up by voluntary enlistment, the corps as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive for every effective able bodied citizen of the United States who shall be duly enlisted by him for the term of five years, and mustered, of at least five feet six inches high, and between the ages of eighteen and thirty five years, the sum of two dollars; Provided nevertheless, that this regulation, so far as respects the height and age of the recruit, shall not extend to musicians or to those soldiers who may re-enlist into the service: And provided also, that no person under the age of twenty one years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the service of the United States without the consent of his parent, guardian or master, first had and obtained, if any he have; and if any officer shall enlist any person contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, for every such offence, he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the bounty and clothing which the person so recruited may have received

from the publick to be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officer.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid to each effective able bodied citizen, recruited as aforesaid, to serve for the term of five years, a bounty of twelve dollars; but the payment of six dollars of the said bounty shall be deferred until he shall be mustered and have joined the corps in which he is to serve.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corps shall be paid in such manner, that the arrears shall at no time, exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case shall render it unavoidable.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer, non commissioned officer, musician or private, in the corps composing the peace establishment, shall be disabled by wounds or otherwise, while in the line of his duty in public service, he will be placed on the list of invalids of the United States at such rate of pay, and under such regulations, as may be directed by the President of the United States for the time being: Provided always, that the compensation to be allowed for such wounds or disabilities, to a commissioned officer, shall not exceed for the highest rate of disability half the monthly pay of such officer,—at the time of his being disabled or wounded; and that no officer shall receive more than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel; and that the rate of compensation to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall not exceed five dollars per month: And provided also, that all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person so disabled to receive an allowance proportionate to the highest disability.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That if any commissioned officer in the military peace establishment of the United States, shall, while in the service of the United States, die, by reason of any wound received in actual service of the United States, and leave a widow, or if no widow a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children shall be entitled to and receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years. But in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of the said term of five years, the half pay, for the remainder of the time, shall go to the child or children of such deceased officer: Provided always, that such half pay shall cease on the decease of such child or children.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the paymaster shall perform the duties of his office agreeably to the direction of the President of the United States, for the time being; and before he enters on the duties of the same, shall give bonds, with good and sufficient sureties in such sums as the President shall direct, for the faithful discharge of his said office; and shall take an oath to execute the duties thereof with fidelity: And it shall, moreover, be his duty to appoint from the line, with the approbation of the President of the United States, the several paymasters to districts and assistants prescribed by this act; and he is hereby authorized to require the said paymasters to districts, and assistants, to enter into bond, with good and sufficient surety, for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the military agents, designated by this act, to purchase, receive, and forward to their proper destination, all military stores, and other articles for the troops in their respective departments, and all goods and [illegible] for the Indians, which they may be directed to purchase, or which shall be ordered into their care by the department of war. They shall account with the department of war, annually, for all the public property which may pass through their hands, and all the monies which they may expend in discharge of the duties of their offices, respectively: previous to their entering on the duties of their offices, they shall give bonds, with sufficient sureties, in such sums as the President of the United States shall direct, for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them: and shall take an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*. That if any non-commissioned officer, musician or private shall desert the service of the United States, he shall in addition to the penalties mentioned in the rules and articles of war be liable to serve for and during such a period, as shall with the time he may have served previous to his desertion, amount to the full term of his enlistment; & such soldier shall and may be tried by a court martial and punished, altho' the term of his enlistment may have elapsed previous to his being apprehended or tried.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That every person, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain, or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted* That every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit," I, A. B. do solemnly swear. or affirm (as the case may be) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies or opposers, whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war."

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a general court-martial shall be ordered, the President of the United States may appoint some fit person to act as judge advocate, who shall be allowed, in addition to his other pay, one dollar and 25 cents for every day he shall be necessarily employed in the duties of the said court; and in cases where the President shall not have made such appointment, the Brigadier general, or the President of the court may make the same.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That where any commissioned officer shall be obliged to incur any extra expence in travelling and sitting on general courts martial, he shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for such extra expence actually incurred, not exceeding one dollar and 25 cents per day, to officers who are not entitled to forage, and not exceeding one dollar per day to such as shall be entitled to forage.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That no non-commissioned officer, musician or private shall be arrested, or subject to arrest, or to be taken in execution for any debt under the sum of twenty dollars, contracted before enlistment, nor for any debt contracted after enlistment.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service except by way of punishment for any offence, he shall be allowed his pay and rations, or an equivalent in money for such term of time as shall be sufficient for him to travel from the place of discharge to the place of his residence, computing at the rate of twenty miles to a day.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That to each commissioned officer who shall be deranged by virtue of this act, there shall be allowed and paid in addition to the pay and emoluments to which they will be entitled by law, at the time of their discharge—to each officer whose term of service in any military corps of the United States shall not have exceeded three years, three months pay; to all other officers so deranged, one months pay of their grades, respectively, for each year of past service in the army of the United States, or in any regiment or corps now or formerly in the service thereof.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorised and empowered, when he shall deem it expedient, to organize and establish a corps of engineers, to consist of one engineer, with the pay, rank and emoluments of a major; two assistant engineers, with the pay, rank and emoluments of captains; two other assistant engineers with the pay, rank and emoluments of first lieutenats; two other assistant engineers, with the pay, rank and emoluments of second lieutenants; and ten cadets with the pay of sixteen dollars per month, and two rations per day: And the President of the United States, is in like manner, authorized, when he shall deem it proper, to make such promotions in the said corps, with a view to particular merit, and without regard to rank, so as not to exceed one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors four captains, four first lieutenants, four second lieutenants, and so as that the number of the whole corps shall, at no time, exceed twenty officers and cadets.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corps, when so organized, shall be stationed at West-Point in the state of New-York, and shall constitute a military academy; and the engineers, assistant engineers and cadets of the said corps, shall be subject, at all times, to do duty in such places, and on such service, as the President of the United States shall direct.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the principal engineer and in his absence the next in rank, shall have the superintendance of the said military academy, under the direction of the president of the United States: And the secretary of war is hereby authorized, at the public expence, under such regulations as shall be directed by the President of the United States, to procure the necessary books, implements and apparatus for the use and benefit of the said institution.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any act or acts, now in force, as comes within the purview of this act, shall be, & the same is hereby repealed; saving, nevertheless, such parts thereof as relate to the enlistments or term of service of any of the troops, which, by this act, are continued on the present military establishment of the United States.

NATHANIEL MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 16, 1802
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States,

BOSTON, March 13.

☞ The EDITOR of this Paper informs his PATRONS, that he is confined in Boston Goal, under sentence of the Supreme Judicial Court, for three months, with the additional burden of 100 Dollars Fine.—The Editor has attempted during his trial to give every satisfaction to the Court, and his concessions have been such, that nothing more could have been expected, from a man under his peculiar circumstances — notwithstanding which, he is separated for three months from his Wife and sick family and is obliged to suffer the distresses of imprisonment—while some other *Printers* are permitted to *libel* the Supreme Executive, and every officer in the Federal Government—it is his misfortune to be singled out as an object of *Judiciary Vengeance.*—

The EDITOR feels no way depressed by his situation, and while he is confined, he shall employ his time in promoting that cause which *Tyrants* attempt to destroy.

Boston Goal, March 12, 1802
(*Telegraphe*)

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

Extracts from letters dated Port-Republican, February 12 and 16.

'On the 5th of this month, the fleet that had been before this port two days previous, landed men near Bizoton at 9 o'clock, P. M. We (the Americans) had all our books and papers on board, and those that could get to the vessels, immediately repaired on board. The city, the command of which was taken from the white general Agé was instantly filled with negro patroles, who entered the houses and took all the white people they could find, amongst whom were some Americans, who were however all released. At about 4 o'clock that afternoon, Fort Bizoton was delivered up; and at six the town was attacked, and so instantaneously taken, that the negroes had not time to pillage or set fire to it. Some smart firing took place.—Dessalines, with his troops, halted at D'Amica, where they carried all the whites they had got into their possession. The French immediately following them, they retreated to Croix des Bouquets where they made some little resistance; but soon continued their route towards L'Archahaye, burning every thing they came across. Happily in the confusion of the retreat, most of the whites escaped out of their hands; some have been murdered, others still are in their power.

'The sugar plantations all around us have been in flames these three days past. Leogane and L'Archahaye have fallen, and all the whites of the former place have fallen victims, excepting twelve that we know of.

'At St. Marks the negroes pillaged every thing, even the American vessels; the sailors they carried on shore and into the woods and we know not yet their fate. Capt. Geier, in a brig from Wilmington, had a considerable sum in specie taken from him, and the other vessels were pillaged even to their cabin utensils. At Gonaives, we learn, the sailors, sails and boats were all taken away from the vessels.

'From Petit Guave, (by the latest accounts) as far as L. Anse a Veau and Aux-Cayes, the commandants have given up their respective commands to the French. Jeremie we know nothing of. The city of Santo Domingo is safe.'

March 24.

Arrived in this port yesterday afternoon, the French frigate Necessity, commanded by capt. Kergarion in 16 days from Cape Francois. We are unable to state upon what object this vessel has been dispatched to the United Srates. The general impression is, she is destined to procure supplies of provisions for the forces at St. Domingo,

The Necessity brings the latest accounts from the Cape. No important military occurrences had taken place. An amnesty of a few days duration had been declared; on the termination of which, should the blacks not submit, it was the intention of Le Clerc to make a general and vigorous attack. Toussaint's two sons, it is said, had returned to the French camp, without effecting a pacification. It was supposed they would again visit their father.

We further learn, that the report of the capture of Christophe and Dessalines is untrue.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 26.

We understand that a convention between the United States and Great Britain has been concluded, which terminates all the existing differences under the fifth article of the British Treaty.

In this convention it is stipulated that all claims of British subjects on the American government under the fifth article shall be commuted into an obligation of the United States to pay to the British government 600,000 pounds sterling, in three annual payments, the first instalment to be paid one year after the final ratification of the convention.

On the other hand, claims of American citizens for spoliated property are to be adjusted, as provided for under the British Treaty, and payment to be made therefor by the British government at London at the above periods.

Nat. Intel.

House of Representatives, U. S

Wednesday, March 24.

An engrossed bill making appropriations for defraying the expenses which may arise from carrying into effect the convention made between the United States and the French Republic was read and passed.

Mr. Dennis reported a bill 'for opening a canal to communicate from the waters of Potomak river to the Eastern Branch thereof, through the city of Washington,' which was made the order of the day for Friday.

A concurrent resolution of the two houses, was agreed to, for the adjournment of the two houses on the 2d Monday in April.

[We understand the Senate have postponed the consideration of the resolution.]

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill to continue in force an act to augment the salaries of certain officers therein named.

The committee rose and reported the bill with an amendment, that the law should continue two years instead of three.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Thursday, March 25.

Mr Bayard moved the appointment of a committee to enquire whether any and what reduction it would be proper to make in the compensations of the Senators and Representatives.

To this motion several amendments were made, on which considerable discussion ensued, which terminated on the motion of Mr. J. C. Smith, in in the reference of it to the select committee appointed on the 4th Jan. to enquire what alterations it may be expedient to make in the civil list.

The bill to regulate intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers received from the Senate, was read a third time, and passed.

The House then took up the bill to continue in force an act to augment the salaries of certain officers therein named.

The amendment to limit the continuance of the law to two years instead of three was agreed to —Yeas 49.

Mr. John C. Smith moved an amendment to the bill, the object of which was instead of simply reviving in general terms the old law, to specify the augmented salary of each officer.

On this amendment debate ensued.

It was supported by Messrs J. C. Smith, Davis, Griswold, Elmer, Morris, Huger, Goddard, and Bacon.

And opposed by Messrs. Gregg, S. Smith, Nicholson, Giles, Holland, and Varnum.

The Yeas and Nays were then called on the amendment and were Yeas 37—Nays 46 — lost.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a 3rd reading on to-morrow.

It appears from the late debate in the legislature on the judiciary, that the Journal of the convention that formed the constitution of the United States is lodged in the office of the secretary of state, and that it is open to the inspection of the members of the legislature. We accordingly find several propositions made in the convention, with the fate they received, noticed in the above debate.

Whether the journal is open to the inspection of any citizen we know not. But even if it should be, it is obvious that but a small portion of the community could from local considerations avail themselves of the privilege.

It is respectfully submitted to Congress, whether it is not just and expedient that an advantage, which at present accrues to one part of the community, should be extended to all.

It is understood that this record throws important light upon the true spirit and meaning of the constitution; and it must be apparent to all, that any correct construction given to the provisions of the instrument must be derived from a view of all the proceedings of the convention, in the successive stages of deliberation, and not from a detached part, which may countenance inferences hostile to the general tenor of the Journal.

If these ideas have weight, they recommend the printing of the Journal of the Convention for the general benefit of the community.

CHARLESTON, March 22.

His excellency Prince Ruspoli, of Naples, a knight of the order of Malta, arrived in this city last week. He is on a tour through the United States.

STAUNTON, March 24.

The Court of Chancery commenced its session in this borough on Saturday last, and appointed the necessary officers, and on Monday was adjourned to the first of July, being next term.

THE Subscriber will receive *PROPOSALS* until the 24th day of next month, (April) for the EXECUTION of the

Carpenters Work

OF THE PUBLIC

Tobacco Warehouse,

Now building in this city.

JOHN CLARKE.

Richmond, March 20th, 1802. (124)

Joseph Bonnardel,

FROM PARIS,

Teacher of the French Language,

BEGS leave to offer his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond.

His terms for attending persons at their own houses three times a week, are five dollars entrance and four dollars per month; but where two or more associate to receive lessons at the same time and place, considerable deductions will be made.

He will receive pupils at his own house, and attend them every day in the week except Saturday, at three dollars entrance, and nine dollars per quarter.

He resides on Shockoe Hill, next door to *Mr. Peter Aubry*, Grocer, three doors above Majr. Du Val's house.

Richmond, March 24, 1802. (2m‡)

N. B. He will also teach the SPANISH LANGUAGE on the same term

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS

RICHMOND:

Friday, April 2, 1802.

At a meeting of Republican Freeholders of the city of Richmond, at the house of Mr. Solomon Raphael, on Wednesday the 31st of March, 1802.

ROBERT MITCHELL, Esquire, was chosen Chairman, and

GEORGE DUNLEVY, Secretary.

THE meeting not being so full as was contemplated,

RESOLVED, that the same be adjourned till Wednesday the 7th day of April next, to meet at the Capitol, in this city, at which time and place it is requested that the Republican Freeholders of the said city do meet, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, to take into their consideration which of the Candidates they will support at the next election of Members of the General Assembly.

RESOLVED, that the aforegoing be published in next Friday, Saturday & Tuesday's papers, and also in hand bills.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
Chairman.

Attest
GEORGE DUNLEVY, *Secretary.*

MR. PLEASANTS,

AS the extraordinary religious appearances, in the state of Kentucky, have considerably excited the curiosity of the public, and as various and contradictory reports have been in circulation relative to this subject, it would no doubt be highly satisfactory to a large number of your subscribers, to see a correct narrative of those extraordinary religious phenomena.

To answer this purpose, I have sent you, for publication, in your extensive paper, a letter written to me, by a gentleman of learning and piety, who visited that country for the very purpose of ascertaining the nature of the work. I am, &c. &c.

March th, 1802

WASHINGTON ACADEMY,
January 1, 1802.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

I NOW sit down agreeably to my promise, to give you some account of the late Revival of religion in Kentucky. You have no doubt been informed already respecting the Green river and Cumberland revivals.—I will just observe, that the last is the fourth summer since the revival commenced in those places, and that it has been more remarkable than any of the preceding, not only for lively and fervent devotion among christians, but also for awakenings and conversions among the careless. And it is worthy of notice, that very few instances of apostacy have hitherto appeared.

As I was not in the Cumberland Country myself, all I can say about it depends on the testimony of others. But I was uniformly told by those who had been there, that their religious assemblies were more solemn, and the appearance of the work much greater, than what had been in Kentucky. Any enthusiastic symptom, which might at first have attended the revival, were greatly subsided; whilst the serious concern and engagedness of the people were visibly increased.

In the older settlement of Kentucky, the revival made its first appearance among the Presbyterians last spring. The whole of that country about a year before was remarkable for vice and dissipation; and I have been credibly informed, that a decided majority of the people were professed infidels. During the last winter, appearances were favorable among the Baptists, and great numbers were added to their churches. Early in the spring, the ministrations of the Presbyterian clergy began to be better attended than they had been for many years before. Their worshipping assemblies became more solemn, and the people, after they were dismissed, shewed a strange reluctance about leaving the place. They generally continued some time in the meeting-houses, and employed themselves in singing or religious conversation.—Perhaps about the last of May or the first of June the awakenings became general in some congregations, and spread through the country in every direction with amazing rapidity. I left that country about the first of November, at which time, this revival, in connection with the one on Cumberland, had covered the whole state of Kentucky, excepting a small settlement, which borders on the waters of Green river, in which no Presbyterian ministers are settled, and I believe very few of any denomination.

The power, with which this revival has spread, and its influence in moralizing the people, are difficult for you to conceive, and more so for me to describe. I had heard many accounts, and seen many letters concerning it before I went to that country; but my expectations, although greatly raised, were much below the reality of the work. Their congregations, when engaged in worship, presented scenes of solemnity superior to what I had ever seen before. And in private houses it was no uncommon thing to hear private relate to strangers the wonderful things which God had done in their neighbourhoods, while a large family of young people collected around him would be in tears. On my way to Kentucky, I was informed by settlers on the road, that the character of Kentucky travellers was entirely changed; and that they were now as remarkable for sobriety, as they had formerly been for dissoluteness and immorality.—And indeed, I found Kentucky, to appearance, the most moral place, I had ever seen. A profane expression was hardly ever heard. A religious awe seemed to pervade the country. And some deistical characters had confessed, that from whatever cause the revival might proceed, it made the people better.

Its influence was not less visible in promoting a friendly temper among the people. Nothing could appear more amicable than that undissembled benevolence which governs the subjects of this work. I have often wished that the mere politician or the deist could observe with impartiality their peaceful and amicable spirit. He would certainly see, that nothing could equal the the religion of Jesus, for promoting even the temporal happiness of society. Some neighbourhoods, visited by the revival, were formerly notorious for private animosities and contentions; and many petty law-suits had commenced on that ground. When the parties in these quarrels were impressed with religion, the first thing was to send for their antagonists; and it was often very affecting to see their meeting. They had both seen their faults, and both contended they ought to make the acknowledgments, till at last they were obliged to request one another to forbear all mention of the past, and to receive each other as friends and brothers for the future. Now, Sir, let modern philosophists talk of reforming the world by banishing christianity and introducing their licentious systems: the blessed gospel of our God and Saviour is shewing what it can do.

Some circumstances have concurred to distinguish the revival in Kentucky from almost any other of which we have had any account: I mean the largeness of their assemblies on sacramental occasions—the length of time they continued on the ground in the exercise of public or private devotion—and the great numbers who have fallen down under religious impressions. On each of these particulars I shall give you some remarks.

With respect to the largeness of their assemblies, it is generally supposed, that at many places there were not less than eight, ten, or twelve thousand people. At one place called Caneridge Meeting-House, many are of opinion there were not less than twenty thousand. There were an hundred [illegible] people, besides other wheel carriages; and some persons attended, who had come the distance of two hundred miles. The largeness of these congregations was a considerable inconvenience. They were too numerous to be addressed by any one speaker—Different ministers were obliged to officiate at the same time at different stands. This afforded an opportunity to those who were but slightly impressed with religion to wander backwards and forwards between the different places of worship, which created an appearance of confusion, and gave ground to such as were unfriendly to the work, to charge it with disorder. There was also another cause which conduced to the same effect. About this time, the people began to fall down in great numbers under serious impressions. This was a new thing among Presbyterians. It excited universal astonishment, and created a degree of curiosity which could not be restrained. When people fell down even in the most solemn parts of divine service, those who stood near, were so extremely anxious to see how they were affected, that they frequently crouded about them in such a manner as to disturb the worship. But these causes of disorder were soon removed. Different sacraments were appointed on the same sabbath, which divided the people; and the falling down soon became so familiar as to excite no disturbance. I was in that country during the month of October. I attended three sacraments. The number of people at each was supposed to be about four or five thousand, and every thing was conducted with strict propriety. When persons fell down those who happened to be near took care of them, and every thing continued quiet till the worship was concluded.

The length of time the people continued on the ground was another important circumstance of the Kentucky revival. At Caneridge, the people met on Friday morning, and continued till Wednesday evening, night and day without intermission, either in the public or private exercise of devotion; and with such a degree of earnestness, that heavy showers of rain were not sufficient to disperse them. On other sacramental occasions, they generally continued on the ground till Monday or Tuesday evening. And had not the ministers been exhausted and obliged to retire, or had they chosen to prolong the worship, they might have kept the people any length of time they pleased. And all this was or might have been done in a country, where not a twelve month before, the clergy found it a difficult matter to detain the people during the common exercises of the sabbath. The practice of camping on the ground was introduced partly by necessity, and partly by inclination. The assemblies were generally too large to be received by any common neighbourhood. Every thing indeed was done, which hospitality and brotherly kindness could do to accommodate the people. Public and private houses were both opened, and free invitation given to all persons who wished to retire. Farmers gave up their meadows before they were mown to supply the horses. But notwithstanding all this liberality, it would in many cases have been impossible to have accommodated the whole assembly with private lodgings. But besides, the people were unwilling to suffer any interruption in their devotion, and they formed an attachment to the place, where they were continually seeing so many careless sinners receiving their first impressions, and so many drists constrained to call on the formerly despised name of Jesus. They conceived a sentiment like what Jacob felt at Bethel, when he said, "Surely the Lord is in this place—this is none other but the house of GOD, and this is the gate of Heaven."

(To be concluded in our next.)

It appears, by the 5th article of a treaty entered into on the 21st March, 1801, between the French republic and the king of Spain, that the latter had, by a former treaty, ceded to France the possession of Louisiana; and the article states, that the contracting parties agree to put in execution the articles of the former treaty.

MR. PLEASANTS,

SIR,

IN publishing the Second Section of the Act for calling in and Registering Certificates of the Public Debt of this State, you will oblige

Your humble servant,
WILLIAM BERKELEY,
TREASURER.

TREASURY OFFICE, 31st March, 1802.

SEC. 2. AND *be it further enacted*, That if the holder or owner of any certificate of a debt due from this state, shall not on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and three, make application for a warrant for the interest due thereon, such interest shall cease after that period until the said certificate shall be deposited with the Treasurer as aforesaid. *Provided however*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to injure or affect the owners or holders of any certificates upon which warrants have been issued since the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and two, but such persons shall be allowed until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and four, to deposit such certificates as aforesaid. (3t so am 5m)

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS TO BARTER an INVOICE of 20,000 dollars worth of DRY GOODS, of a late importation, at the first cost, FOR TOBACCO at 5 dollars per hundred, Richmond inspection.—ALSO selling off his well assorted *STOCK*, at very reduced prices for cash.

Bartlett Still.

Richmond, 1st April, 1802.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by the subscriber, a fresh supply of
Dutch Bolting-Cloths.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.
Richmond, April 1, 1802. (m)

S. & S. MYERS

Have this day received from Amsterdam, via New-York, a general assortment of

Bolting-Cloths,

WHICH they offer for sale at their store opposite Booker's Tavern.

THEY HAVE ON HAND,

Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Castile Soap, Scotch Snuff, German Steel, Flanders Sheeting, Foolscap & Post paper, India Cottons, &c.

Richmond, April 1, 1802. (w6t)

Ten Dollars Reward,

Besides what the law allows, for apprehending and delivering to me in Chesterfield county, near the mouth of Winterpock,

LEWIS.

He ran away on the 28th of March at night—is a likely well made fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, 27 or 28 years old, of a yellowish complexion, pert walk, and good countenance when not spoken to by surprize—has a scar on one of his hands and belly, occasioned by a burn when small—He is of the Baptist society and has attempted preaching—I expect he will endeavour to get concealed in the neighbourhood of Richmond, as he says he has a wife by the name of Polly Frost, belonging to Miss Tabitha Eppes, and is acquainted with the servants of Mrs Bott.—He wore when he went away, Virginia cloth twill'd jacket and breeches dyed of a dark colour, a dark coloured lapelled great coat, and carried with him other clothing. I expect he will change his clothes and name and pass as a free man, as he made the like attempt some time ago, and got to Norfolk. I forewarn all masters of vessels and other persons from harbouring or taking him away.

ARCHER TRAYLER, Jr.
April 1, 1802. (co3w)

The celebrated running Horse

CLIFDEN,

IMPORTED from England by Dr. William Thornton, one of the commissioners of Washington: Will stand the ensuing season, which will commence the 10th of March, and expire the 10th of August, at the Laurel Meadows in Chesterfield, about five miles from Manchester, at twenty five dollars the season, (but twenty dollars will be received in full discharge the colt if paid within the season) and half a dollar to the groom. Good and extensive pasturage, and the board of boys sent with mares gratis, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents. Those who wish their mares fed, will be furnished with grain at market price, in quantity as directed, for which the money must be sent. Notes will be expected with the mares.

CLIFDEN is a horse of very fine form, inviting beauty, and uncommon strength; he is full fifteen and a half hands high, of a fine blood bay, his prodigious powers will be best known by exhibiting his performances. He is a very sure foal getter, and his colts are thought equal to any on the continent.

David Patteson.

March 10, 1802. (5tw)

CLIFDEN was bred by the Earl of Derby and sold to Dr. John Lade for 500 guineas, untried; he is from the very best running stock in England, having descended on both sides from old Matchem, who covered at 50 guineas a mare for the nine last years of his life, and 25 mares by subscription. In 1792 at 5 years old, he won ten times, and was not equalled, (Mr. Wilson's Buzzard excepted) in the years 1792, 3, 4, and 5, as appears by the racing calendar's for those years.

William Thornton.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in the county of Amelia, a DUN BAY MARE, about seven years old, four feet seven or eight inches high, docked, and no brand perceivable; a few white hairs in her forehead her left hind foot white a little above her hoof, shod before Posted and appraised to forty-five dollars.

JOHN LOCKET

January 9th 1802 (taw3w)

Notice.

THIS is to forewarn all and every person from trading for, or taking an assignment of a bond I gave Benjamin Hill, of Chesterfield county, for the sum of twenty one pounds two shillings lawful money, and payable on the first day of December eighteen hundred and two. He the said Hill having imposed a fraud on me by which he obtained the same, and which bond I am determined not to pay unless compelled by law.

Robert M'Tyre.

Chesterfield county, March 29, 1802.

To be Sold,

A well Finished Three Story

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-house, Coach out and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.——For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,
On Shockoe Hill

Richmond, Jan. 29, 1802.

The Noted Horse,

Lamplighter,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Mr. Richard Johnson's, one mile below Milton, Albemarle county.

C. PEYTON.

February 12th, 1802. (6w)

☞ Notice

IS hereby given, that we the subscribers, residing in the city of Richmond, are duly appointed Assignees of the Estate and Effects of SOLOMON RAPHAEL, of the said city, tavern-keeper, under the act entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States." All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or having in their custody or possession any part of his estate or effects, are therefore hereby required to pay such debts, and deliver up such estate and effects to us, without delay.

James Thompson. } Assignees.
William Marshall. }

March 30th. (tf)

RICHMOND, March 25, 1802.

MY CLIENTS in the Henrico District Court will address their communications to myself, or my son, Mr. PEYTON RANDOLPH, who has commenced the Practice of the Law.——We shall unite, in any business, depending there, in which either of us may be employed.

EDM. RANDOLPH.

NOTICE to SHERIFFS.

The subscribers keep a constant supply of

Certificates,

such as pay all arrearages of taxes, due prior to the year 1796.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.
Richmond, oct 4, 1801. (tf)

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE public are hereby notified that the partnership in trade formerly carried on by *David Buchanan, James Dunlop*, and *Robert Pollok*, under the firm of BUCHANAN DUNLOP & Co. in *Petersburg*, DUNLOP, POLLOK & Co. in *Manchester*, and ROBERT POLLOK & Co. in *Richmond*, was dissolved on the 31st August last.

Mr. *James Dunlop* will pay and receive all debts due by and to the concern at *Petersburg*, as will Mr. *Robert Pollok* those at *Richmond* and *Manchester*.

DAVID BUCHANAN,
per his attorney in fact
ROBERT POLLOK.
JAMES DUNLOP.
ROBERT POLLOK.

Petersburg, Oct. 8, 1801.

ROBERT & ALLAN POLLOK
& Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals, from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching Season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms.

Buchanan & Pollok of Petersburg,
AND
Robert Pollok & Co of Manchester,

Are also now opening their supplies of

all and Winter GOODS.

Richmond, October 12th, 1801.

Notice.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Richard Davenport, to Ambrose Herron and myself, to secure the payment of a debt due from the said Davenport, to Francis B. Deane & Co, there will be exposed to public sale, at Chesterfield Courthouse, on Monday the 26th day of April next (it being court day) for ready money, three valuable SLAVES, to wit,

Bowzer, Isaac and *Jacob.*

The sale will commence at about twelve o'clock A. M. (tdf)

James A. Pearce,
Surviving Trustee.

Cartersville, 22d March, 1802.

For Sale,

IN the upper end of Buckingham county, on the waters of Bent Creek, a valuable

Tract of LAND,

Containing by survey, four hundred and thirty acres. This land is well adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Corn, and small grain, with a sufficiency of good meadow land, to answer any convenient purpose, situated in a healthy part of the country, within seven miles of Bent Creek, on James River, where there is an inspection of Tobacco established. One half the purchase money will be expected in hand, and the balance in six months. There is on the land, a good and convenient dwelling house almost new, sufficient for the reception of a large family, with other necessary houses; the plantation is in good repair, with cleared land, chiefly fresh, to work five or six hands to advantage, with a mill seat, where a mill was formerly erected, with about eighty bearing apple trees, of well selected fruit. Any further description of the land, is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will purchase, without first viewing the premises. The terms of sale will be made known at any time, by application to the subscriber living on the premises.

Edward Linthicum.

March 18, 1802. (3w)

The Subscriber can accommodate
FROM FOUR TO SIX
BOARDERS,

At Fifty Pounds per annum.—— Apply near the Basin of the Canal, to

GEORGE WATSON.

Richmond, March 30, 1802.

WAS taken, up and committed to the Jail of Powhatan County, on the 26th day of February, a Negro man named

POMP;

He says he is the property of Mr. Thomas Clay of Dinwiddie. He is about five feet 10 or 11 inches high, about fifty eight years of age. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay the charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

Moses N. Cardozo, Jailor
Powhatan Court House,
March 20th, 1802. (3tw+)

The high bred English STALLION,

DION,

WAS imported from London last fall by John Holmes, Esq. of the Bowling Green; he was bred by Mr. Garfoth of Yorkshire, and is undoubtedly a horse of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat several of the best horses there; among them the famous horse Jonah, for the hand plate at York. In 1800 he run over the York course (4 miles) with Hambletonian, for the great subscription, and although the greatest possible exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and spurring) yet he beat Dion only by the neck, and actually refused to run with him for the gold cup at Doncaster, a few days after, which Dion won with the greatest ease, beating several good horses; this fact, the subscriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be shewn to any one that will apply. Dion at another time beat Mr. Cookson's sir Harry, and sir Thomas Gascoigne's Timothy, with several other horses in high repute, and was considered a horse of great speed and bottom also; for his racing (in almost every instance) was 4 miles, he was turned early and obliged to quit the turf.

DION, now rising seven years old, is one of the most compact horses ever seen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the best feet, legs, back and quarters, that were ever combined in any horse; he measures exactly 15 hands two inches and a half under the standard, has uncommon strength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, saddle, or carriage horses. Dion will stand the ensuing season, which will commence on the first day of March next, and end the 10th day of August following, at Ampthill, (in Chesterfield county) on James River, and within six miles of Richmond, to cover mares, at Two and a Half Guineas the leap (to be paid at the stable door) Five Guineas the season, and Ten for insuring a mare to be with foal; to be returned if such should not be the case, and the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse, which may be discharged any time before the tenth of August next, by the payment of 20 Dollars for the season, and 40 Dollars to insure, with One Dollar to the Groom, in every instance; the best pasturage in the state (until the season is out) gratis, after which, should any mares remain, half a dollar a week will be expected; grain will be furnished at the market price, and the greatest attention paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Five Guineas the season, and for Ten to insure (payable as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares.

Isham Randolph.

Ampthill, February 20, 1802.

Pedigree.

DION was bred by Mr. Garfoth, and got by Spadille (one of the best sons of Highflyer) his dam Faith, by Fatolet, a grandson of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta by Old Matchem, out of Lass of the Mill, Oroonoko, Old Traveller, sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill, Mr. Holmes's Miss Makelesy, by Young Greyhound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton, Miss Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaster Starling, Makelesy, Desdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierson son of Dodsworth, out of the Burton barb mare. The above pedigree is taken from the general stud book of England.

John Holmes.

(taw1w

A Great Bargain.

The Subscriber being about to quit the Grocery Business in this place,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

ALL HIS

Lots & Tenements

In Manchester.

Also, one hundred and fifty-four acres of

Wood Land,

within one and a half miles of Manchester. To those who know the situation of this property, nothing need be said; others inclinable to purchase, it is expected will view the premises, which will be shewn by the subscriber, who will also shew the superior advantages attending this property above any in this place. The terms of payment will be one third cash, and the balance in two annual payments. An indisputable title made and possession given the first day of June next, by

Daniel Gordon.

Manchester, Feb. 18th, 1802. (tawtf

The subscriber has on hand a quantity of

GROCERIES,

which he will continue to sell very low for cash, until the last day of May next. —— All persons having claims against him are requested to come forward and receive payment, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

D. Gordon.

TO BE LEASED,

For a term of years, the valuable

Coal-Pitts,

In the county of Henrico, on the waters of the Tuckahoe, about twelve miles above Richmond. —— The person who leases the said Pitts can have as much ground adjoining them as will be sufficient to carry on the business. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the said land.

Mary Ellis.

Benj. Du-Val,

At the sign of the GOLDEN MORTAR,

RICHMOND,

Has just received a large supply of

FRESH

MEDICINES,

Drugs,
Surgeons' Instruments,
Perfumery,
Shaving Soap,
Hair Powder,

All kinds of Paints, (dry & ground in oil,)
Gold Leaf,
Hair Pencils,
&c. &c.

which, added to his former stock, complete an assortment equal, if not superior, to any before opened in this city —He is determined to sell on the lowest terms, for cash only, (except to those who have heretofore been punctual in their payments). This he is enabled to do, having paid cash for every thing he has imported for more than twelve months past — To enable him to continue this mode of business, (which he finds greatly to his interest) he earnestly entreats his debtors to discharge their respective balances without delay, having already suffered much inconvenience in consequence of their delinquency.

Richmond, January 6th, 1802.

N. B. He continues to sell his

Antibilious Pills,

so much approved of from many years experience, that their title has been borrowed to impose on the public in this and several other states.

ALSO HIS

Itch Ointment,

which is the most infallible cure ever before discovered, and will cure in three or four days, by rubbing it in the palms of the hands, and slightly touching the largest bumps twice a day. B. D.

THE IMPORTED HORSE,

ALDERMAN

A Beautiful Bay, 16 hands high;

WILL stand the ensuing season at Mr. Isham Britton's, in Halifax county, to cover mares at Five Guineas the season, which may be discharged by the payment of Eighteen Dollars, if paid within the season, Twelve Dollars the leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, and 4/6 to the Groom, in each case; the groom money to be paid likewise when the mare is covered. Extensive pasturage, gratis, and the utmost care taken of the mares, but no liability for escapes or other accidents. —— Grain will be furnished those who wish to have their mares fed, at the market price. The season will commence from this date, and expire the first day of August.

ALDERMAN was bred by Earl Grosvenor, and got by his lordship's celebrated stallion Pot8os, out of Lady Bolingbroke—she was the dam of Tetotum, Premier, &c. &c. and was got by Squirrel out of Cypron the dam of King Herod—she was got by Blaze—Bethel's Arabian—Greyham's Champion—Darley Arabian—Merlin.

In 1791, he won at Huntington at five heats against four year old horses; he receiving four pounds less in weight than usually allowed; there were six horses started; Alderman came in 4—3—1—0—1. The same year he won the Nottingham purse, two mile heats, beating the Duke of Grafton's Spearman, and distancing a filly of lord Gainsborough. The same year at Darby he beat lord Donegal's Primrose, and Sir John Leicester's Smoaker, four heats, 2—2—1—1. Same year at New-Market, he beat Mr. Churchill's Sir Charles of the same age giving him seven pounds over the Bacon Course, 4½ miles. In 1792, at New-Market, he beat the Duke of Bedford's Halkin and six others. The same year at ditto, he received forfeit 200 guineas of lord Clermon's Trumpetta. In 1794 he won the Blandford plate four mile heats. In 1795, at New-Market, he won a match for 400 guineas against Mr. Mazinghy's horse. The same year at ditto, he beat Mr. Durand's Saltram filly for 200 guineas, two miles. Same year at Epsom, he beat Mr. Durand's Liteomb four mile heats easily. In 1796, at New-Market, he received forfeit from Juggler, 100 guineas.

JOHN HARRIS.

March 2d, 1802. (oaw8w9)

CHARLES SMALLWOOD,

Tayor,

RETURNS his respectful thanks for favours already conferred on him by a generous public, and begs leave to inform them, that he has removed his business to the street leading up to Shockoe-Hill, next door to Messrs. Cronch & Webster's City Hotel, where all orders committed to his care, will be thankfully received,

Every article in the above business executed with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. (5tw)

To the Public.

AT a Meeting of the Journeymen Shoemakers of the city of Richmond and its vicinity, it is unanimously agreed that we will not work for *John McBride*, who, carries on the above business, in consequence of his importing Boots, and employing Negroes to work for him, to the prejudice of our trade. The public will discover the difference between such kind of work, and the work done by Thomas Watson, Jacob Harrison, Jedediah Allen, David Logan, and Ralph Allen

WM. MOUNTCASTLE, Secretary.

January 15th, 1802. (saw3m)

N. B. The work imported by John McBride is of an inferior quality, manufactured in New-York.

The partnership of

William & Alexis Davenport,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALL those indebted to said concern are earnestly requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances, as the situation of their business will not admit of further indulgence. The creditors of the above concern are requested to apply to WILLIAM T. DAVENPORT for the adjustment of their accounts, he being the only person authorised to settle any balances due to, or from the concern.

THE STOCK OF GOODS on hand is for sale at a very reduced advance, and if not disposed of privately before the 28th day of April, they will be exposed to public vendue at their store in Carterville, on that day. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold, on a credit of six months for all sums above 20 dollars with bond and approved security.

William T. Davenport,
Alexis M. Davenport.

Carterville, March 10, 1802. 4t)

SIR,

TAKE notice, that on Monday the 26th of April next, at Burwell Kurklin's tavern in the county of Mecklenburg, we shall by virtue of a commission from the high court of chancery, take the deposition of Loiles Abbernathy and others, and on Thursday the 29th of the said month, at William Stark's tavern in the county of Dinwiddie, the deposition of William Thrift and others, also on Monday the 3rd of May at William Gaddy's tavern in James City, the deposition of Timothy Richards and others, to be read in a suit depending in the said court between William Cowles, executor of John Cowles, plaintiff, and Robert and Richard Walker, executors of Robert Walker deceased, who was executor to Edward Walker, John Tabb, Nathaniel Walker, and John Walker, late infants, but now of full age. Priscilla Wilkerson, late Priscilla Walker, widow of the said Edward Walker, Jesse Cole and Sarah his wife, late Sarah Walker, and Samuel Durfrey and Priscilla his wife, defendants.

NATHANIEL WALKER,
for self and other Defendants.

To Mr. WILLIAM COWLES.

March 20th, 1802.

At a Court for Franklin county, at the courthouse, the 2nd day of March, 1802.

Martin Richardson, Pltf.
AGAINST
Seth Burton, Elisha Burton, John Thomas, William Burton and John Sanderson Defts. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendants Seth Burton and John Thomas, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this state; on the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that they do appear here on the first Monday in July next, and answer the Plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this state for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Courthouse of this county.

A copy,
Teste,
CALEB TATE, D. C. for
James Callaway, C. F. C.

IN CHANCERY.

At a court continued and held for *Halifax County*, on *Tuesday*, the *23d day of February*, 1802.

Mary Hamlett, administratrix of William Hamlett, deceased, Plaintiff. } *In Chancery.*
AGAINST
Irby Boyd and George Boyd, Defendants,

THE Defendant Irby Boyd, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; On the motion of the plaintiff by her counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in May next, and answer the Plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the news papers in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of this county.

A Copy,
Test,
BERRYMAN GREEN, D. H. C.

Sans Culottes,

A CHESNUT horse, seven years old this spring, inferior in form & action to no horse in Virginia, will stand the ensuing season at Mr. Randolph's middle plantation on Staunton river, at Ten Dollars the season, dischargeable with Eight Dollars if paid by the 1st of August, Five Dollar the leap and half a crown to the groom, The pasturage is equal to any in the state and in itself an object; the enclosures are good, but there will be no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

PEDIGREE.

SANS CULOTTE was got by Old Celer, dam by the imported Medley, grandam by Fearnought.

Stephen Davis.

Charlotte county, 10th March, 1802.

P. S. For sale at the above place, several

BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES

Of the most valuable description—some of them will be shewn at the Fairfield races.

(eot1stmay) S. D.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

In Amherst County, (commonly called *THE NEW GLASGOW TRACT*) containing 431 acres, about half of which is cleared. It lies within thirteen miles of two Inspections of Tobacco on James River, and two of a Merchant Mill, in an agreeable neighborhood, and is a remarkable healthy situation —— The improvements are a framed dwelling house (for many years occupied as a Tavern) with eight rooms and a lengthy portico and every necessary out house; a framed store house, with five, including two shed rooms, with a brick chimney; two framed houses, with brick chimneys; containing two rooms each; a dwelling house built of hewed logs, with a plank floor, two rooms below and a stone chimney; on the same lot with this last building is a good shop for a Tradesman and some necessary out houses; an orchard of near 200 choice bearing apple trees, beside various other kinds of fruit trees and a well enclosed Garden. The land will be divided to suit purchasers, if a sale of the whole can be ensured. It will be shewn by Mr. Richard Herndon living near it, and the terms made known by the subscriber, residing near Warminster, to any person inclinable to purchase. If it should not be disposed of, before the seventeenth (it being the third Monday) of May next, it will on that day be sold at Amherst Court House, to the highest bidder, on a credit of two, four and six years, for one third of the money respectively, when further particulars and conditions respecting the sale will be made known by

Will Cabell.

February 2, 1802. (w1tMay)

Writing Paper and Quills,

For Sale at this Printing-Office.

Notice,

THAT, in obedience to an order of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, made on the 6th day of the present month, (March) the commissioners appointed to carry into effect the decree of the said court made on the 22nd day of may in the year 1801, between John Beckley, plaintiff, and Martha Posey, an infant child of John Price Posey, deceased, by William Overton Winston, specially assigned her guardian, defendant; Will, on the third Monday in April next being the 19th of the said month and being Pittsylvania Court day, expose to public SALE by auction, at Pittsylvania Court-house, for ready money, all the

LANDS

living in the said county of Pittsylvania which were conveyed to the said John Price Posey by deed bearing date the 14th day of February in the year 1784, by Mary Chamberlayne, executrix, and William Clayton & John Armistead, executors of the last will and testament of Richard Chamberlayne, late of the county of New-Kent deceased, and recorded in the General Court on the 27th day of April in the year 1784, to satisfy John Beckley the sum of £540, with the interest thereupon, to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 8th day of September, 1787, until payment, and costs of the suit, together with the expenses attending the sale.

March 13, 1802 (3tw5)

Notice

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from taking gravel or earth, from the premises of Mr John Mayo, and more particularly from those parts of them bordering on the creek adjacent to the old Magazine, where considerable damage is already made, by trespasses of this sort, recently committed thereon — And further

NOTIFICATION

Is hereby given, that the Islands known and called by the names of the CRAB, and DEVIL KITCHEN, with the fisheries thereto respectively attached, being rented for the present season, all other persons, than those specially contracted with are cautioned against entering or trespassing upon the same at their peril.

SAML JONES, for
JOHN MAYO, in his absence

(3tw)

For Sale,

On Tuesday the 20th of April next, on the premises,

My Plantation,

In Albemarle county, about one and half mile above Charlottesville, containing one Thousand acres. The land in general lies well, is well timbered, the soil is of good quality, well adapted to the culture of small grain of every kind, and some parts of it of Tobacco. —— The buildings, consisting of two brick offices, each 28 by 22 feet, an excellent kitchen, barn, stable carriage house, &c. are new and in good repair. —— There are also on the tract a good garden and apple orchard of well chosen fruit. The situation is elevated and pleasant, very healthy, and in an excellent neighbourhood. If the whole cannot be sold together it will be divided into lots, and the payments made in either case convenient to the purchasers. Should I not be able to attend on the day of sale, Major JAMES LEWIS who resides there will be authorised to represent me, and will in the interim shew the tract to any person inclinable to view it.

Jas. Monroe.

Richmond, March 13 1802. (3wks)

For Sale,

AT the dwelling house of the subscriber in the town of Manchester, on Saturday the 3d day of April next,

The property belonging to the estate of the late Lewis Buckner, dec. consisting of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, & one COW.

A credit of six months will be given for all sums exceeding five dollars, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security —— and for all sums not exceeding that amount cash will be required by

Susannah Buckner, Adm'x.

March 13th, 1802. [tds.)

☞ *The subscriber intends to practise in the Court of Chancery to be holden in Williamsburg.*

Philip Norborne Nicholas.

Richmond, March 22, 1802.

ELOPED from the plantation whereon the subscriber lives, on Tuckahoe, Henrico county, about the middle of January last, a negro man slave named

NED.

He is about 30 or 40 years old, of dark complexion, six feet high or upwards, pretty much pitted with the small-pox, and rather a look that bespeaks guilt when questioned. His clothing is of plains or kersey, as common with crop hands (though he no doubt has other clothes, and may change them). The said negro was raised at Tuckahoe by Col. Randolph, & his acquaintance is so extensive with that family of negroes that it is uncertain to what part he may go—however his mother belongs to Thomas M. Randolph Esq of Albemarle, about which place it is probable he may be lurking. Any person delivering the said negro to me, or securing him so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded, and all expenses paid.

Richard Sampson, Jr.

March 12th 1802. (tf.)